

PUDOVIK, A.N.; MURATOVA, A.A.; KOHNNOVA, T.I.; FEOKTISTOVA, T.; LEVKOVA,
L.N.

Reactions of esters of alkyl phosphonic acids with halogen-
containing compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2624-2630 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Phosphonic acid)

PUDOVIK, A.N.; MURATOVA, A.A.; SEMKINA, E.E.

Reactions of dialkylphosphinic acid esters with trialkyl tin
halides. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3350-3353 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACCESSION NR: AP4017637

S/0190/64/006/002/0258/0264

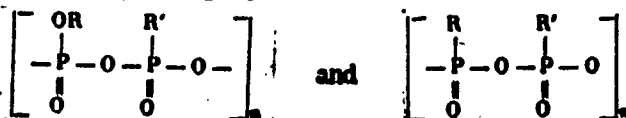
AUTHORS: Pudovik, A. N.; Muratova, A. A.; Sushentsova, F. F.; Zoreva, N. M.

TITLE: Heterochain polymers with phosphorus and oxygen atoms in the main chain. Polyphosphinophosphates and polyphosphinates

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 2, 1964, 258-264

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polycondensation, phosphinic acid, alkylphosphinic acid, alkylphosphinic acid ester, alkylphosphinyl dichloride, phosphoryl dichloride, ethyldichlorophosphine, polyphosphinophosphate, polyphosphinate, heterochain polymer

ABSTRACT: This investigation involved polyphosphinophosphates (PPP) and polyphosphinates (PP), the polymeric chain of which consisted of links



with radicals containing from 2 to 11 carbons. These polymers were obtained by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017637

polycondensation of alkylphosphinic acid esters with dichlorides of alkylphosphoric-, alkylphosphinic-, and arylphosphinic acids. The polycondensation was conducted for 4-10 hours at a gradual temperature rise from 120 to 200C. The molecular weight, softening point, and solubility of the obtained polymers in water and in organic solvents were determined. It was found that the PPP compounds, which contained 4-8 carbon atoms per link, dissolved only in water and alcohols and were insoluble in organic solvents. An increase in the number of carbon atoms to 14 per link resulted in the formation of polymers soluble in organic solvents, possessing a low melting point from -30 to -50C, displaying good adhesion to glass, and having a low flammability. The replacement of an aliphatic radical by benzyl raised the melting point by about 60-80C. The PPP and PP compounds are rapidly hydrolyzed by water (even at 0C). When the molecular ratio of the issuing alkylphosphinic acid esters and of the dichlorides was 1:1, the polymerization yielded only products of low molecular weight (676-712). A 30% excess of dichloride was required to bring it up to 2600-2890. It was found that the investigated polymerization reactions were of the second order, and that the reaction rate increased with temperature, as well as in the presence of such catalysts as FeCl_3 , ZnCl_2 , and AlCl_3 . Orig. art. has: 2 charts, 4 formulas, and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4017637

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Kazan'
State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec62

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 34532-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003169

S/0020/64/158/002/0419/0422

AUTHOR: Pudovik, A. N.; Muratova, A. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of the reaction of esters of acids of trivalent phosphorus with alkyl silicon and alkyl tin halides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 158, no. 2, 1964, 419-422

TOPIC TAGS: ester, phosphorus, phosphinic acid, organic phosphorus compound, silicon, tin, halogenated organic compound, chemical bonding

Abstract: The reaction of esters of acids containing trivalent phosphorus with alkyl halides and their derivatives take place according to the Arbuzov rearrangement to form esters of alkylphosphinic acids, containing a phosphorus-carbon bond. The reaction of phosphorous and phosphinous esters with alkyl silicon and alkyl tin halides, on the other hand, leads to the formation of esters of phosphinic acids containing a P-O-Het bond, where Het represents Si or Sn. Proposed mechanisms of this reaction are discussed:

- 1) Esters with trivalent phosphorus are first isomerized to esters of phosphinic acids, which then react with the halogen-containing compounds.
- 2) In the first step, the reaction proceeds according to the Arbuzov scheme, but then, as a result of an intramolecular rearrangement of the reaction

Card 1/3

L 34532-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003119

product, possessing a P-Het bond, compounds with P-O-Het bonds are formed. The reactions of the ethyl ester of diethylphosphinous acid with trimethyl-, triethyl-, tri-n-propyl-, tri-n-butylchlorosilanes and dimethyldichlorosilane were investigated. Crystalline intermediates were isolated at 0° to room temperature, the infrared spectra of which contained absorption bands characteristic of the P-O-C bond, with no absorption in the region of the phosphoryl group. However, when the precipitates were heated to 120°, instead of the expected compounds with a P-Si bond, the initial trialkylchlorosilanes and triethylphosphine oxide were isolated. No liberation of ethyl chloride was observed. It was thus found that the reaction proceeds neither according to the first nor according to the second of the proposed mechanisms, and the crystalline products formed are not phosphonium or pentavalent compounds. The authors propose that they represent complexes formed by donor-acceptor interaction of the unshared pair of electrons of the phosphorus or oxygen atom with the unfilled 3d-orbitals of the silicon atom. In the reaction of the ethyl ester of diethylphosphinous acid with trialkyl tin halides, no intermediate products could be isolated in crystalline form. The authors assume that the intermediate complexes formed are liquid products under the experimental conditions. Reaction products with the composition $(C_2H_5)_3P=O \cdot S(Hal)R_3$ were isolated; these same complex compounds were formed in the direct reaction

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L 34532-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003149

of triethylphosphine oxide with triethyl tin oxide. Cautious heating of triethyl phosphide with diethyl tin diiodide produced a crystalline product, which, upon further heating to 140-150° C underwent further transformation, liberating ethyl iodide. Further heating of triethyl phosphide with triethyl tin iodide at 75° produced a gradual increase in the viscosity and index of refraction of the reaction mixture, indicating the formation of an intermediate complex. The esters of phosphorous and phosphinous acids contained in the intermediate complexes, undergoing intramolecular rearrangement in the complex, formed esters of phosphinic acids, which evidently reacted further with the tin (or silicon) halides according to a cyclic electron transfer mechanism, resulting in the formation of esters of phosphinic acids with P-O-Het bonds. Orig. art. has 9 formulas and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina
(Kazan' State University)

SUBMITTED: 29Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

JPRS

Card 3/3

L 17959-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5002618

8/0079/64/034/008/2582/2585

AUTHOR: Pudovik, A. N.; Muratova, A. A.; Savel'yeva, V. A.

TITLE: Reactions of esters of alkylphosphinous and phosphorus acids with alkylene bromides and dihalodiesters B

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 8, 1964, 2582-2585

TOPIC TAGS: ester, phosphinic acid, phosphorus acid, organic phosphorus compound, halogenated organic compound, bromide

Abstract: The reactions of the diethyl esters of methyl-, ethyl-, n-propyl-, and n-butylphosphinic acids with dibromoethane and of the diethyl esters of ethyl- and n-propylphosphinic acids with 1,4-dibromobutane, 1,2- and 1,4-dibromobutene, and beta, beta'-dibromodiethyl ether were studied. Cyclic esters of 1,3-dioxa-2-oxido-2-alkyl-2-phosphiranes were produced in 45-80% yield in the reaction of alkylphosphinic acid esters with dihaloalkylenes $\text{Hal}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{Hal}$, where $n \geq 1$. The reactions of the ethyl-, n-propyl-, and n-butyl esters of phosphorous acid with 1,4-dibromobutane and beta, beta'-dibromodiethyl ether and the ethyl and n-propyl esters of phosphorous acid with 1,3-dibromopropane, 1,4-dibromobutene-2, and dibro-

Card 1/2

L 17959-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002618

Moethane established the possibility of producing heterocyclic phosphorus-containing compounds: 1-oxa-2-oxido-2-alkoxy-2-phosphiranes. Orig. art. has 2 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazan' State University)

SUBMITTED: 26Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

JPRS

Card 2/2

PUDOVIK, A.N.; MURATOVA, A.A.

Mechanism underlying the reaction of trivalent phosphorus acid esters with silicon and tin alkyl halides. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:419-422 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lanina.
Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Arbuzovym.

MURATOVA, A. G.

"Universal Measuring Installation for Testing Electrodynamical Apparatus,"
a report read at the Conference of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad
Leningrad 1-3 Feb 61.

L-21610, 25 Feb 62

BOKSERMAN, Yu.I.; BORISOV, A.A.; BROD, I.O.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; YELIN, N.D.;
YEROFYEV, N.S.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; L'VOV, M.S.; MIRCHINK, M.F.;
MURATOVA, A.T.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; SOKOLOV, V.L.; TROFIMUK, A.A.;
YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Gas resources of the U.S.S.R.] Gazovye resursy SSSR. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959.
350 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Gas, Natural)

KENIGSBERG, L.M.; MURATOVA, A.T.

Hen's egg is a fine and available nutritive medium for the production of blastomycete cultures. Zdrav.Tadzh. 6 no.1: 43-45 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent L.M.Kenigsberg) Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Abuali ibni Sino (direktor - dotsent Z.P.Khodzhayev).
(BLASTOMYCOSIS--BACTERIOLOGY)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; ANIKEYEVA, I.B.; YELIN, N.D.;
YELOVNIKOV, S.I.; KOLOTUSHKINA, A.F.; L'VOV, M.S.;
MATVIYEVSKAYA, N.D.; MIRONCHEV, Yu.P.; MODELEVSKIY, M.Sh.;
MURATOVA, A.T.; MUSTAFINOV, R.A.; ROZHKOV, E.L.; SNEGIREVA,
O.V.; STAROSEL'SKIY, V.I.; SYTNIK, N.A.; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I.,
ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Prospecting for gas fields in the U.S.S.R. during four
years of the seven-year plan] Poiski i razvedka gazovykh
mestorozhdenii v SSSR za chetyre goda semiletki. Leningrad,
Gostoptekhzdat, 1963. 171 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

SOV/169-59-7-6579

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Muratova, B.L.

TITLE: A Method for Determining the Heat Conductivity in Stony Meteorites ✓

PERIODICAL: Sb. rabot stud. nauchn. o-va Leningr. in-t tochnoy mekhan. i optiki, 1958, Nr 35, pp 81 - 85

ABSTRACT: The thermal properties of stony meteorites are investigated by the "two alpha" method. The method of measuring is quoted. The following values are found for the chondrites Saratov and Kunanshak: the specific heat capacity (C) 0.213 ± 0.005 and 0.184 ± 0.002 kcal/kg °C respectively, the thermal conductivity coefficient (λ) 2.7 ± 0.6 and 4.9 ± 0.5 kcal/m.hr °C, and the thermal diffusivity coefficient (a) $(4.1 \pm 0.7)10^{-3}$ and $(7.7 \pm 0.7)10^{-3}$ m²/hr. The last two coefficients are determined for meteorites for the first time.

A.A. Yavnel'

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6033278

SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/66/009/005/0849/0858

AUTHOR: Dul'nev, G. N.; Zarichnyak, Yu. P.; Muratova, B. L.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki)

TITLE: Possible structure of the surface layer of the Moon

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 849-858

TOPIC TAGS: lunar surface, thermal conduction, lunar reflectivity, heat transfer, porosity

ABSTRACT: To check whether information concerning the surface layer of the Moon can be determined from measurements of the Moon's temperature and thermal conductivity, the authors derive an analytic expression for the effective thermal conductivity of bodies having a structure that may be possibly possessed by the material of the Moon, namely intermediate between mineral dust and a solid porous body of mineral origin under deep vacuum condition, which the authors call "dendritic." The authors then calculate the effective thermal conductivity of a dendritic structure under condition of deep vacuum (10^{-4} mm Hg) at temperatures from 0 to 30K. Most of the heat transfer is assumed to be via the solid matter, and radiative and molecular heat transfer are neglected. The calculation consists essentially of determining the heat conduction of bars of variable cross section and then allowing for the random distribution of the bars and of the pores between them. A value of 0.055 W/m-deg is obtained for the

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UDC: 536.2: 523.3

ACC NR: AP6033278

effective thermal conductivity of such a structure, as against 0.04 obtained from astrophysical measurements and assumptions concerning the density and heat capacity of the lunar surface. It is concluded that to determine the structure of a body from its effective thermal conductivity it is necessary to have additional information on the structure of the body, namely its porosity, the relative variation in the thickness of the solid frame of the body, and others. Although a unique determination of the structure of the body from its effective thermal conductivity is still impossible, it may provide an answer to the problem in conjunction with other data. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 27 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20103/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

MITRYAYEVA, N.M.; MURATOVA, D.N.

Jordanite in the ores of the Bestyube deposit (Central Kazakhstan).
Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 2:193-201, 1963. 100 p. 12:90

MURATOVA, F.S.; GENCERINOVICH, A.I.

Quantitative determination of quinine and euquinine by an aqueous
solution of iodine bromide. Apt. delo 13 no.4:43-46 SI-Ag '64.
(MERA 12:2)

1. Tashken skiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

STEPANOV, V.M.; MURATOVA, G.L.

Partial etherification of some amino acids and glutathione. Izv.
AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1677-1680 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(Amino acids) (Glutathione) (Etherification)

SILAYEV, A.B.; STEPANOV, V.M.; YULIKOVA, Ye.P.; MURATOVA, G.L.

Chemistry of polymixin M. Part 2: Quantitative amino acid composition. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:1023-1026 1961. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Polymixin)

SILAYEV, A.B.; STEPANOV, V.M.; YULIKOVA, Ye.P.; MURATOVA, G.L.

Chemistry of polymyxin M. Part 3: Partial hydrolysis of
polymyxin M. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8:2712-2716 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.
Lomonosova.

(Polymyxin)

MURATOVA, G.L.; STEPANOV, V.M.

Preparation of S-(β -nitroethyl)-L-cysteine. Zhur. ob.khim.
34 no. 5:1687 My '64. (MIRA 17:7.

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.

24734

S/074/87/00-10-7107/014
B/074/87/01

X

5 2400

AUTHORS:

Zlomanov, V. P., Muratova, G. V., and Kozlov, A. V.

TITLE:

The production of lead selenide

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 7, 1968
1730 - 1731

TEXT: The production of lead selenide by reducing lead selenite with hydrogen and reacting PbO with Se and Pb with SeO₂ was studied. The lead selenite used was prepared by mixing equivalent amounts of selenic acid solution and lead nitrate. Lead selenite is stable in air at room temperature at 300 - 350°C. at 420°C PbSeO₃ exists besides PbSe. At a temperature of 500 - 600°C. the reaction product consists entirely of PbSe. At a reduction above 600°C, the reaction products decompose under the reduction of selenium and metallic lead. The method suggested allows the production of PbSe without application of the toxic hydrogen selenide, using high purity initial materials. The optimum reaction temperature is 420°C.

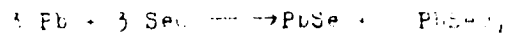
Card 1/2

24734

The production of lead selenide

Submitted: 1959/01/10
B-2, B-07

selenite with hydrogen at 600°C. Synthesis of lead selenide from a mixture of 4.23 g Pb and 1.5 g SeO₂, as well as a mixture of 4.23 g Pb and 1.00 g Se at 600°C in sealed quartz ampouls during 6 hr leads to the formation of PbSe and oxyselenite 2 PbO.PbSeO₂. The reaction takes the following course: $3 \text{ PbO} + 3 \text{ Se} \rightarrow 2 \text{ PbSe} + \text{PbSeO}_2$



There are 1 table and 11 references: 10 Soviet and 1 English. The 4 references to English language publications read as follows: Leman, J. Appl. Phys., 4, 495 (1951) W. Benzing, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 80, 1211 (1958) H. Millman, Proc. Phys. Soc. B69, 117 (1946) J. I. Miller, Nature, 163, 322 (1949)

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1959

Card 2/2

MURATOVA, I.D.

Determination of the dispersion of petroleum emulsions by
centrifugation using surface active substances. Neftprom.
delo no.4:24-26 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

MURATOVA, I.D. (Arkhangel'sk)

Clinical and physiological analysis of some forms of alcoholic
hallucinoses. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 38:189-195
'63. (MIRA 16:11)

*

AUTHORS: Muratova, I.I., and Pistsov, Yu.P.

DOV/198-59-1-2/18

TITLE: ~~The Berezovskoye Iron Ore Deposit~~ (Berezovskoye
Zhelezorudnoye mestorozhdeniye)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 1, pp 5-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Berezovskoye ore deposit is situated in the south-eastern part of the Chita oblast, 8-10 km from the Argun' river. The deposit consists of three very large main and three lesser ore-bodies. It is one of the largest in the eastern part of the USSR. Its reserves are 520,000,000 tons. Moreover, as these deposits are disposed on or close to the surface of the earth, 75% of the ore can be extracted in opencast mining, considerably cutting down the cost of exploitation. By their composition, the ores can be divided in two groups: the primary siderite ores with iron content from 37,62% to 25,42%, and the oxidized limonite ores with 50,45% to 35,24% iron content. The

Card 1/2

SOV 138-39-1-1, 18

The Berezovskoye Iron Ore Deposit

authors mention following geologists who worked in the region: S.S. Smirnov, V.A. Fedorovskiy, and G.S. Momdzhil. There are three profiles, three graphs, one table, and four Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Chitinskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (The Chita Geological **Administration**).

Card 2/2

YASHCHENKO, V.K.; MURATOVA, I.O.; NOVIKOV, V.I.

Study of the complex of active substances and trace elements in
the raw material and preparations of *Adonis vernalis* L. Farmatsev.
zhur. 15 no.6:37-42 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii likiv ta galenovikh preparativ (zav.kafedroy
dotsent V.K.Yashchenko) i kafedra farmakologii (zav.kafedroyu prof.
G.E.Batrak [Batrak, H.Ye.]) Dnipropetrovs'kogo medichnogo instituta.
(ADONIS) (PLANTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

TUKALO, Ye.A. [Tukalo, I.E.A.]; KHORON'KO, A.T.; MURATOVA, I.O.; KHASKIN,
Ye.A. [Khaskin, I.E.A.]

Production training for students. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.5:82-84
'62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

HORAKOVA, Z.; MURATOVA, J.; PUJMAN, V.; BYDZOVSKY, V.

Sulfonamides with supposed antibacterial activity. Pharmacology of
sulfamethoxydine. Cesk. farm. 12 no.2:73-77 F '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacie a biochemii, Praha.
(SULFONAMIDES) (PHARMACOLOGY) (DOGS)

L 29402-66

ACC NR: AP6019988

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/03/0274/0276

AUTHOR: Horakova, Z.; Muratova, J.; Vitek, V.; Vojtechovsky, M. 22
B

ORG: Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague

TITLE: Experimental and clinical analysis of cycloserine - amino acid interaction
[This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jesenik,
20-23 January 1965]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 274-276

TOPIC TAGS: amino acid, experiment animal, pharmacology, nervous system drug

ABSTRACT: In experiments on monkeys, the authors found that the effect of l-cycloserine (CS) is antagonized by administration of sodium glutamate. Experiments on patients showed that of the drugs, psilocybin and iproniazide potentiate the effect of CS while amphetamine has no effect on the CS action. The effect of CS was also antagonized by alpha-ketoglutaric acid, pyridoxine methionine and succinic acid. The neurotoxic effect was also potentiated by dl-DOPA, l-leucine, and l-serine. [Orig.

art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1 CC

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZ/0053/66/015/005/0407/0407

AUTHOR: Horakova, Z. ; Muratova, J. ; Musil, V. ; Nemecek, O.

ORG: Institute for Research in Pharmacology and Biochemistry, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacie a biochemii)

TITLE: Chemical origin and pharmacological properties of benzopyrazon

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fyziologie, v. 15, no. 5, 1966, 407

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, drug, medicine

ABSTRACT: A synthetically prepared 4-benzylethyl derivative called benzopyrazon has been pharmacologically tested and the first clinical reports have been submitted. The source describes the chemical origin and the main pharmacological properties of the drug. The drug has proved effective in the treatment of venous thrombosis chiefly in the inactive stage and of progressive arthritis. [WASO] [KP]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEDEL, V.; MURADOVA, J.; NABBEK, S.; BRUNOVA, B.; Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry (Vyzkumny Ustav pro Farmacii a Biochemii), Prague.

"Derivatives of Benzopyrazone."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 9, Nov 66, pp 160-165

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: 10 new 1-(halobenzenzoyl-ethyl)-1,2-diphenyl-3,5-dioxypyrazolidines were prepared using the reaction of quaternary salts of Mannich's bases, derived from the halogenated acetophenones with 1,2-diphenyl-3,5-dioxypyrazolidine. Toxicity, analgesic properties, and the effect on kaolin-induced inflammation and experimental pleurisy were investigated. Substances containing Cl in the 3- or 4-position have an antiinflammatory effect; substitution of 3' reduces this effect, and substitution of Br or I completely removes it. All the halogenated substances had higher toxicity than benzopyrazone. 5 Figures, 3 Tables, 12 Western, 6 Czech references. (Manuscript received 25 Jun 66).

1/1

MURATOVA, Kh.N., kand.med.nauk, FEDOROVA, T.A. (Moskva)

Thromboangiitis obliterans of the aortic arch (pulseless disease)
Klin.med. 36 no.11:101-106 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.N. Bakulev) i kafedry glasnykh bolezney (sav. - prof. N.A. Pletneva)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(AORTA, dis.

aortic arch synd. (Rus))

(ARTERITIS,

same (Rus))

MURATOVA, Kh.N., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, D-100, Studenetskiy per., d. 4,
kv. 26).

Surgical treatment of coronary insufficiency. Vest.khir.
81 no.11:127-132 N '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. A.N.Bakulev)
AMN SSSR.

(HEART--SURGERY)

MURATOVA, Kh.N.; TOLOVA, S.V.; UL'YANINSKIY, L.S.

Physiological justification for ligation of the ~~internal~~
~~mammary~~ arteries in myocardiac ischemic disease. Grud. khir.
2 no.3:24-27 My-Je '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' akademik A.N. Bakulev) i gruppy chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Smirnova.
(HEART--DISEASES)
(MAMMARY ARTERY--LIGATURE)

BAKULEV, A.N., akad.; STEPANYAN, Ye.P., doktor biolog.nauk;
MURATOVA, Kh.N., kand.med.nauk

Some biochemical changes in patients with chronic coronary insufficiency and myocardial infarct before and after bilateral ligation of the internal mammary arteries. Khirurgiya 36 no.10: 8-15 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (BREAST-BLOOD SUPPLY) (BLOOD)



BAKULEV, A.N.; MURATOVA, Kh.N.

Treatment of chronic coronary insufficiency; ligation of the
internal mammary arteries in the second intercostal space.
Klin.med. 38 no.1:41-48 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (BREAST--BLOOD SUPPLY)

BUSALOV, A.A.; KOLYADYUK, I.V.; MIRATOVA, Kh.N.

Surgical treatment of coronary disease. Grud. khir. 1 no.5:3-9
S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof.
A.A. Busalov). Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leninskiy prosp., d.8,
Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

KOGAN, B.M.; MURATOVA, Kh.N.

Changes in the electrocardiogram in coronary insufficiency before
and after ligation of the internal thoracic arteries. Grud. khir.
3 no.1:67-70 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz laboratorii funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - kand. med.nauk
G.G.Gel'shteyn) i otdeleniya priobretennykh zabolevaniy serdtsa
(zav. - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov) Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. -
prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev)
AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leninskiy prospekt, 8, Institut
grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)
(THORACIC ARTERY—LIGATURE)

BAKULEV, A.N.; MURATOVA, Kh.N.

Catheterization of the sinus venosus in the study of experimental
coronary insufficiency. Grud. khir. 3 no.2:10-16 '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)
(CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION)

BAKULEV, A.N., akad.; BOGOLEPOV, N.K., prof.; BADALYAN, L.O., kand.med.nauk;
MURATOVA, Kh.N., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Neurological aspects of the surgical treatment of coronary disease.
Klin.med. no.9:57-62 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya sosudistoy khirurgii (zav. - doktor med.nauk
Yu.Ye. Berezov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. -
prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A.K. Bakulev)
AMN SSSR i kliniki nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. N.K. Bogolepov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(NEUROLOGY) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

ROSLAVLEVA, N.G.; MURATOVA, Kh.N.

Premedication and anesthesia in chronic revascularization in
coronary insufficiency. Vest.AMN SSSR 17 no.8:64-67 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (PREOPERATIVE CARE)
(ANESTHESIA)

BAKULEV, A.N., akademik; BUNYATYAN, A.A., kand. med. nauk;
BURAKOVSKIY, V.I., doktor med. nauk; BUYANOV, V.M., dots.;
GULYAYEV, A.V., prof.; ZARETSKIY, V.V., doktor med. nauk;
IVANOV, V.A., prof.; KOLESNIKOV, S.A., prof.; LOBACHEV,
S.V., prof.; LOPUKHIN, Yu.M., prof.; MURATOVA, Kh.N., doktor
med. nauk; PETROVSKIY, B.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.;
SAVEL'YEV, V.S., prof.; SERGEYEV, V.M., doktor med. nauk;
SOLOV'YEV, G.M., prof.; SOLOV'YEVA, I.I.; BURAKOVSKIY, V.I.,
red.

[Multivolume manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khi-
rurgii. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.6. Pt.1. 1965. 577 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrovskiy).

MURATOVA, K.P.; KHABAS, Ye.A.

Characterizing isolated typhoid cultures with the aid of specific types of
Vi-phages; authors' abstract. ~~Zh~~ur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.4:63-64 4p
(MLRA 6:6)
'53.

(Typhoid fever) (Bacteriophagy)

MURDOCK, L.; KROSTWITZ, A.; FRISVOLD, E.

Standard purifying unit. Two, tank. 43 no. 112742 H. 1.5.
(MURDOCK)

L 20609-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP6010269

SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/001/0153/0157

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, K. V. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences; Professor);
Iyushchenkov, M. A. (Senior research associate); Burnakov, K. K. (Engineer);
Suratova, L. V. (Engineer) 32

ORG: Siberian Institute of Engineering Physics (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut) B

TITLE: Vacuum firing of hard refractory compounds: aluminum oxide 15.44

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1966, 153-157

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum oxide, aluminum oxide firing, sapphire firing, vacuum firing

ABSTRACT: The effect of vacuum firing on the properties of four grades of aluminum oxide, OKS₁, standard electrocorundum, white electrocorundum, and sapphire, has been investigated. Vacuum firing at 600-1200C was found to increase the shear strength and microhardness and to bring about a weight loss. The magnitude of all three effects depended on the purity of aluminum oxide, and at a given purity on the firing temperature and time. For instance, firing at 1200C for 5 hr almost doubled the shear strength of standard (low-purity) electrocorundum, increased its microhardness from 1790 to 1970 kg/mm², and brought about a weight loss of 103.7 mg. In white (high purity) electrocorundum, the same treatment increased the shear strength by 25% and the microhardness from 2200 to 2360 kg/mm², and caused a weight loss of

Cord 1/2

UDC: 669.018.4

L 20609-66

ACC NR: AP6010269

47.8 mg. Sapphire, the purest grade of aluminum, underwent only insignificant changes in microhardness and shear strength. However, its resistance to aggressive media increased considerably after 100 hr firing at 1200C, which is explained by a decrease in the dislocation density brought about by prolonged holding at 1200C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec63/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4226

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
4 Isolation and selection of cultures most active in anaerobic heat retting of flax. I. A. Vol'fon and M. A. Mura. <i>Microbiology</i> (U. S. S. R.) 9, 672 7th English, 1973. (1940); cf. C. 1. 35, 4212. The 150 strains isolated have similar basic properties to those of <i>B. felix</i> (1) and ret flax under sterile conditions in the absence of CaCO_3. Some 50 strains retted sterile flax without chalk and accelerated the retting process under non-sterile conditions by 30 60%. The retting rate of individual cultures varied from 35 to 47 hrs. at 37°. The results indicate that starters from pure cultures of 1 may be successfully used in industrial heat retting. 1 is widely distributed in the U. S. S. R. Many of the strains tested differ from 1 in that they do not give the orange color on potato. Several strains stained a potato slice pink, brown or pale yellow. F. Langer																			
25																			
ASS-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										6-27-73									
ROOM STORAGE										RECEIVED									
10000 02										10000 02									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		100 AND 4TH ORDERS	
MURATOVA M A		Isolation and selection of cultures most active in anaerobic heat-retting of flax. H. I. A. Vol'fon and M. A. Muratova. <i>Microbiology</i> (U. S. S. R.) 10, 234-5 (1941); <i>C. C. A.</i> 35, 7199. —Decanting the retting medium used in retting either flax or nettles accelerated the process by 30-42% under semi-industrial conditions. The retting medium was prepd. by using pure cultures of <i>B. felsineus</i> No. 19, isolated in 1939 and kept on sterile flax in a sealed test tube. Inoculate an infusion of crushed flax or nettle stems, covered with tap water. When fermentation is completed, inoculate 12 g. of fiber, covered with 400 cc. of water and culture at 37°. Four days before retting prep. the retting medium by boiling 3% of crushed nettle stems for 1 hr., cool and add the culture. Of this medium take 10-15% by wt. of the stripped flax stems to be retted and dip the flax in it before placing it in the retting tank. Raise the temp. gradually. The intervals at which decanting is done are not given. T. Laanes		26	
ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
FROM SOURCE					
CLASSIFICATION					

MURATOVA, M. A.

29097-Teplovaya Mochka L'na S Primeneniyem Bakterial'nykh Preparatov. Nauch-Issled
Trudy (Tsentr, nauch-issled In-t Lubyanskiy Volokon) t. 111, 1949, s. 15022
-Bibliogr: 11 Masv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

MURATOVA, M. A.

✓ Bactericidal effect of 2-naphthol on the microflora growing
in wet yarn. M. A. Muratova. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Trudy
Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Lubyanskykh Volokna T. 1954, No. 45686.—
128-47(1053); Refrat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 45686.—
Bactericidal effects of 2-naphthol (I) (pure and tech.),
Zbarski bactericide, DD solvate, and pine rosin on the micro-
flora growing usually in wet yarn have been studied. Yarn
treated with 0.075% I can be stored for 4-5 days without
any harm. E. Wierbicki

MURATOVA, M.A.; YAKUBENKO, Z.K.; VALOV, B.I.

Investigating jute and hemp fiber emulsifying processes. Tekst.
prom. 18 no.10:26-30 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Hemp) (Jute) (Textile chemistry)

MURATOVA, M.A., kand.biol.nauk; RAU, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Spontaneous heating of emulsified jute and hemp fibers. Nauch.-
issl.trudy TSNIILV 12:35-46 '59. (MIRA 15:8)
(Textile fibers--Testing)

DERBENEV, S.I.; MIRONOV, K.M.; MURATOVA, M.A., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA,
V.Ye., red.; PYATNITSKY, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the industrial biological retting of bast raw
materials] Tekhnologiya promyshlennoi biologicheskoi mochki
lubianogo syr'ia. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 199 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Retting)

MURATOVA, M. I.

69 ✓ Influence of sodium carbonate on sintering of a limestone-
nepheline mixture at moderate temperatures. A. M. Glin-
sting and M. I. Muratova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26,
801-4 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 6301r.
H. L. H.

100
4

GINSTLING, A.M.; MURATOVA, M.I.

Effect of soda on the process of sintering the lime-nepheline mixture at moderate temperatures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.6:640-644 Je '53. (MLDA 6:7)

(Soda) (Nepheline)

MURATOVA, M. I.

27
Crystallization of potassium chloride from kainite liquors,
M. B. Pozin and M. I. Muratova (Leningrad Technol. Inst.,
Leningrad). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 30, 1378-82 (1957).
The mechanism of KCl crystn. from polycrystalline solns.
was studied with synthetic solns. of KCl, K_2SO_4 , and $MgSO_4$.
The rate of crystn. was detd. as a
fctn. of time t (since the equil. is metastable) in a
crystallizer at 0.50-0.75 mm. Hg. The compn. of the solns.
was expressed in terms of ratios of total equiv. sulfate, Mg,
Na, and H_2O to the total equiv. ($K_2 + Mg$). Sulfates were
not present in the solid phase of any soln. cooled for $t = 4h$.
With $t = 45$ min, sulfates appeared in amts. increas-
ing with the ratio K_2SO_4 in the liquid phase. When the
conc. of K^+ was high the crystn. of SO_4^{2-} with the KCl
was small even at $t = 75$ min. At $t = 30$ min, no sulfates
appeared in the solid phase with the KCl + NaCl when
cooled from 68-73° to 50°. *Penasowitz*

4 4E3 d
9E4

11

MURATOVA, M. I.

Quality of potassium chloride obtained from kainite
liquors of different compositions. M. E. Pozhar and M. I.
Muratova (Leningrad Technol. Inst., Leningrad). Zhur.
Priklad. Khim., 30, 1957, 1957, cf. preceding abstr.
The compn. of the solid phase, $(KCl + NaCl)$, crystd.
from synthetic solns. approaching the compn. of kainite
during 30-min. cooling in vacuo from 70-5° to
34-6° was detd. The compn. was varied so that β = syl-
vine/kainite (wt.) in the soln. was 0.37, 0.5, and 0.68.
The K_2O content in the solid phase increased with β . As a
function of the H_2O content in the liquor, w = total equiv.
 H_2O /total equiv. $(K_2 + Mg)$, the content of K_2O in the
solid phase increased with w , passed through a max. at
 w = 14-15 and decreased sharply (NaCl increased) at
 $w > 16.5$. In liquors with w = 14.5-16.5 the K_2O content
reached a const. value of 45-50% with $K_2O/NaCl$ = 0.95 in
the liquor. I. Benicovitz

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(4E4)
(4E32)

11

MURATOVA, M. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the crystallization of potassium chloride ^{derived} from kainite lyes." Len, 1958. 11 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst im Lensovet. Chair of Technology of Inorganic Substances), 100 copies (KL, 13-58, 97)

POZIN, M.Ye.; MURATOVA, M.I.

Crystallization of potassium chloride from kainite lyes. Trudy
LTI no.46:113-124 '58. (MIRA 14:4)
(Potassium chloride) (Crystallization)

MURATOVA, N. Ye.

Qualitative semimicromethod for the detection of CO_2 , SO_2 , NH_3 , etc. V. V. Vasil'ev and N. Ye. Muratova. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ.* 100, A: 41, Zhurnal No. 211, Ser. Khim. Nauk No. 13, 84-81 (1957).
A new app. is described for the qual. semimicromethod for the detection of CO_2 , SO_2 , NH_3 , etc. It is a glass tube (6-8 mm. in diam.) bent at 70-80°. In the longer branch (3.5 cm.) a sample and reagent are placed, while in the shorter the products of the reaction are absorbed. The tube is stoppered with a rubber stopper and heated on the steam bath. Limits of detection are: CO_2 , 0.6 mg.; SO_2 , 0.25 mg.; NH_3 , 0.03 mg. A. I. [illegible]

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1-4E3d
1-4E4j

M

MURATOVA, N. YE.

137-58-1-2088

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 282 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, V. V., Muratova, N. Ye.

TITLE: Phase Analysis of Lead Ores. Communication I. The Chemistry of the Reaction Between Galenite and a Solution of Ferric Chloride (Fazovyy analiz svintsovykh rud. Soobshcheniye I. O khimizme reaktsii mezhdu galenitom i rastvorom khlornogo zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1957, Nr 211, pp 129-134

ABSTRACT: A critical analysis is made of the chemistry of the reaction between galenite (G) and a FeCl_3 solution (60 g FeCl_3 per liter of saturated NaCl solution) (I). It is established that 90-95 percent of the G is dissolved in I within the first 3-5 hours, while the remaining 5-10 percent requires another 7-9 hours of treatment. It is hypothesized that the process of solution of G in I proceeds in accordance with the following oxidation/reduction reaction: $\text{PbS} + 2\text{FeCl}_3 = \text{PbCl}_2 + \text{S} + 2\text{FeCl}_2$. The conclusion is arrived at that solution I is little suited to selective solution of G and, therefore, should be replaced, which would lead to a complete rearrangement of the present procedure for phase analysis

Card 1/2

137-58-1-2088

Phase Analysis of Lead Ores. (cont.)
of Pb-ores. Bibliography: 16 references.

Z. G.

1. Lead ores--Phase analysis

Card 2/2

VASHKOV, V.V.; GEDONKOV, V.I.; IL'KOVA, N.Ye.

Application of ultrasonic waves to the pulse analysis of 1
V. I. LEVIT'YAN, 1979:1-10, 1979.

(Levitation--analysis) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial

MURATOVA, P.A.

VALYUSKIY, N.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHVARTS, Z.Sh., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MURATOVA, P.A.

Using some physical therapy methods in chronic gastritis. Voen.-med. zhur. no.3:31-34 Mr '56. (MLBA 9:9)
(STOMACH--DISEASES) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)

MURATOVA, T.G. [Muratova, T.H.], vrach-khirurg.

Transplantation of organs. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.8:42-44 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUE, ETC.)

MURATOVA, T. K.
SAL'VINA, N. P.; MURATOVA, T. K.

Nursing in streptomycin therapy of children with tuberculous meningitis. Med. sestra, Moskva no. 10:25-27 Oct. 1951(CIML 21:3)

1. The authors are nurses belonging to the Children's Clinical Hospital (Head Physician — Honored Physician RSFSR Ye. V. Prokhorovich).

MURATOVA, T.P.

False inflammatory tumors of the abdominal cavity. Akush.i gin.
no.1:82-84 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. V.G.
Butomo) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ABDOMEN---TUMORS) (INTESTINES---FOREIGN BODIES)

L 27312-66 EWT(m)/EWP(1)/T/EIC(m)-6 NW/RM
ACC NR: AP6008974 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/037/01 1923/1926 39

AUTHORS: Yuldashev, A.; Muratova, U. M.; Asharov, M. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry and Technology of Cotton Cellulose
(Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i tekhnologii khlopkovoy tsellyulosey)

TITLE: Phosphorylation of cotton cellulose by phosphorous acid esters via chlorocellulose

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 1923-1926

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, cellulose plastic, phosphorylation, phosphorous acid

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to determine whether Arbusov's rearrangement (A. Ye. Arbusov. Izbrannyye trudy, Izd. AN SSSR, M., 1952, str. 41) can be induced when the alkyl halide is replaced by chlorocellulose. The reactions between chlorocellulose and trimethyl, triethyl and tripropyl phosphites, and dimethyl and diethyl phosphites were studied. The effect of temperature, extent of reaction, ratio of initial reactants, and chlorine content in the chlorocellulose on the degree of phosphorylation were also investigated. The experimental results are tabulated. It was found that phosphorylation was more rapid for acid esters than for neutral esters, and that the degree of phosphorylation was greater at the smaller size of the radical of the phosphite ester. The synthesized products were found to possess strong bactericidal properties and low combustibility. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUMM DATE: 11Dec64/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 90

UDC: 661.728.87+679.01.54

L 114-64

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD

Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3006872

S/0291/63/000/004/0053/0057

AUTHORS: Askarov, M. A.; Muratova, U. M.

TITLE: Investigation of copolymerization reaction of Alpha-chloroacrylic ethers with acrylic acid nitrile

SOURCE: AN UzbSSR. Uzbekskiy khimicheskij zhurnal, no. 4, 1963, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: block copolymerization, acrylonitrile, methyl-Alpha-chloroacrylate, ethyl-Alpha-chloroacrylate, butyl-Alpha-chloroacrylate, specific viscosity, molecular weight, reactivity

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the copolymerization reaction of acrylonitrile with chloroacrylates which contain a chloride atom in the Alpha-position and possesses properties of acrylic acid ethers. The block copolymerization of acrylonitrile was conducted with methyl-, ethyl-, and butyl-Alpha-chloroacrylates in the

Card

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L 114-64

ACCESSION NR: AP3006872

presence of 0.4% benzoyl peroxide at a temperature of 60 to 70C. The obtained polymers have a wide range of properties ranging from ebony-like to a glass-like, and with solubilities ranging from dimethylformamide soluble to the ones soluble in dichloroethane and acetone. The specific viscosities and the molecular weights of homopolymers were determined. The composition of copolymers according to their nitrogen and chloride contents showed that, of all Alpha-chloroacrylates, the most reactive one is methyl-Alpha-chloroacrylate. With an increase of molecular weight of ether, its reaction ability decreases. The least reactive one is butyl-Alpha-chloroacrylate. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polymerov AN UzSSR (Institute of
Polymer Chemistry AN, UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jul62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

2/2

Card

MURATOVA, V. I. . . .

Electric Circuit Breakers

Increasing inner Tank-insulation of the circuit
breaker VM-35. Elek. Sta. 23 No. 4 (1952)
Inzh.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

L 07409-67 EWT(1) LJP(c) GE/AT
ACC NR: AT6020579 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0009/65/000/000/0118/0126

AUTHOR: Fedorchenko, V. D.; Muratov, V. I.; Rutkevich, B. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Exchange of energy high and low frequency oscillations in plasma

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Vysokochastotnyye svoystva plazmy (High frequency properties of plasma). Kiev, Naukovo dumka, 1965, 118-126

TOPIC TAGS: plasma heating, plasma oscillation, plasma beam interaction

ABSTRACT: Interaction between high and low frequencies of plasma oscillations was investigated experimentally and theoretically. A simple model is assumed to provide the relationship between these two frequencies and the intensity of the magnetic field. The theoretical results were tested experimentally using an electron beam (20-40 ma) moving through a gas at pressures in the 10^{-6} mm Hg range. The interaction of the waves was studied under the condition where the external excitation field: 1) did not coincide with either electron plasma or electron cyclotron frequency; 2) coincided with electron plasma frequency; and 3) coincided with electron cyclotron frequency. The intensities of the excited blue- and red-shifted satellites were found to be different indicating coupling to low frequencies and their relative intensity increased with the increase of excitation signal intensity. The increase of the ex-

Card 1/2

ZAKHAR'INA, G.V., kandidat sel'skokhoyaystvennykh nauk; KIZILOVA, A.A.,
kandidat sel'skokhoyaystvennykh nauk; MURATOVA, V.S., nauchnyy
sotrudnik.

Drainage of irrigated lands. Gidr.1 mel. 8 no.5:59-62 My '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Drainage)

MURATOVA, V. S.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "Processes of salt transfer in irrigating the soils of the Milli plain (the Kura-Aras lowland)". Moscow, 1952. 17 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Soil Inst im V. V. Dokuchayev), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1952, 152)

Muratova, V.S.

KOVDA, V.A.; MURATOVA, V.S.

~~Professor E.W. Hilgard~~, 1833-1916. Pochvovedenie no.3:76-82 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Hilgard, Eugene Woldemar, 1833-1916)

MURATOVA, V.S.

Salt accumulation in soils and ground waters of the Kili Plain
(Kura-Aras Lowland) [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie
no. 6:29-40 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Kura Lowland--Minerals in soil)
(Kura Lowland--Water, Underground)

MURATOVA, V.S.

Determining water soluble gypsum in saline soils. Pochvovedenie no.3:
105-107 № '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Alkali lands) (Gypsum)

MURATOVA, Y.S.

Solonetz soils of the Mla alluvial plain (Kura-Aras Lowland).
Pochvovedenie no.9:41-55 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Kura Lowland--Solonetz soils)

KOVDA, V.A.; YEGOROV, V.V.; MURATOVA, V.S.; STROGOMOV, B.P.

Classification of soils by the degree and type of
salinity with reference to the salt resistance of
plants. Bot.zhur. 45 no.8:1123-1131 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR i
Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR,
Moskva.

(Plants, Effect of salts on)
(Soils—Classification)

ALEKSANDROVA, I.V.; DIMO, V.N.; MURATOVA, V.S.; MOGINA, N.A.;
PRESNYAKOVA, G.A.; RAZORENOVA, N.A.; TSERLING, V.V.; SHKONDE, E.I.

Second Congress of Soil Science Delegates. Pochvovedenie
no.1:93-102 Ja '63. (MIRA 16s2)
(Soil research—Congresses)

DRAGAVTSEVA, N.A.; BUKHMAN, S.P.; MURATOVA, Ye. B.; KOZLOVSKIY, M.T.

Formation of arsenic amalgam. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.12:2734-
2737 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR.

MURATOVA, Ye.B.; BUKHMAN, S.P.; NOSEK, M.V.

Reduction of trivalent arsenic on mercury and zinc-amalgam
cathodes. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. tekhn. i khim. nauk no.2:
15-25 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

L 41248-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(b)/EWA(c) Pt-10 IJP(c) JD/JG 3/29
ACCESSION NR: AP5000496 S/0078/64/009/012/2734/2737 B

AUTHOR: Dragavtseva, N. A.; Bukhman, S. P.; Muratova, Ye. B.; Kozlovskiy, M. T.

TITLE: The formation of arsenic amalgam

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 12, 1964, 2734-2736/7

TOPIC TAGS: arsenic amalgam, cadmium amalgam, electrolytic reduction, amalgam, arsenic solubility, mercury

ABSTRACT: While arsenic is almost insoluble in mercury, it was observed to pass into the mercury upon reducing tin amalgam in sulfuric acid solution. This occurred without the formation of intermetallic compounds. It will form an amalgam only at low sulfuric acid concentrations. Experimental reduction of trivalent arsenic by cadmium amalgam (2 at.%) in sulfuric acid solution showed its reduction to arsine and elemental arsenic which was partly suspended, partly amalgamated. The elemental form was converted to the trihydride upon continuing the reaction. Increasing arsenic content and decreasing acid concentration increased

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L 41348-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000496

2

the arsenic amalgamation. The cadmium content was also found to influence this amalgamation, particularly the reaction rate and the distribution of elemental As between suspension and amalgam. In the absence of an excess of the metal-reducing agent and under maximally unfavorable conditions for hydrogen formation it was possible to obtain an As amalgam practically free of cadmium. Reduction from a concentrated solution (10 g/liter) yielded an almost quantitative amalgamation of e.g. 500 mg arsenic with 10 ml mercury. Electrolytic reduction at low current intensity (25-100 ma/cm²) in 1N sulfuric acid solution continued for several days in the absence of hydrogen atoms on the electrode surface also gave good results. No suspension of elemental As and arsine were detected under these conditions. This electrolytically obtained amalgam is also a 2-phase system but differs from the one obtained through cementation by its lesser volume, and the As collects mainly in the upper layer which can easily be removed. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences, AN KazSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Aug63

NR REF SOV: 007

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ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: GC

MURATOVA, Ye. V.

Muratova, Ye. V. "Methods of growing and preserving seed onions", Doklady (Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. Timiryazeva), Issue 3, 1949, (Index: 1949), p. 77-81.

SO: B-411, 12 July 53, (retopis' Zhurnal L. kh. St. ley, No. 20, 1949).

MURATOVA, YE. V.

Onions

Influence of the cultivation and storage of seedling onion on the yield., Sad i og.,
no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, May 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

~~51P~~ MURATYSHEV, F.M.

10628* Testing Combined Muffle Burners. (Russian.) A. F. Boev and F. M. Muratyshev. *Za Ekonomiku Topliva*, v. 9, Apr. 1952, p. 4-7.

Describes and discusses the use of combination burners for boilers so that both powdered coal and petroleum residue can be used. The oil is used to take care of load fluctuations and for ignition of the powdered coal. Considerable saving of oil is gained by this arrangement. Operating data are tabulated and charted.

L 12288-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW

S/081/63/000/005/045/075

AUTHOR: Aliyev, V. S., Kasimova, A. P. and Muravchik, M. Ye. 63TITLE: The development of continuous technological flow diagrams for the dehydration process of butylenes in divinyl

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 413, abstract 5N7 (Azerb. neft. kh-vo, 1962, no. 6, 31-34)

TEXT: The gas dynamic characteristics of the "boiling" layer of the powder catalyst (KT), mark K-16 were investigated on two glass models differing in the degree of dispersion. The velocity of air at which the boiling of the studied samples began was determined. For particles 0.40 - 0.15 mm in size it was equal to 0.77 - 0.11 m/sec, and for those < 0.06 mm it was equal to 0.05 - 0.08 m/sec. Under normal boiling the concentration of the "boiling" layer for 1 sample was 960 - 990 kg/m³, and for a second 1550 - 1600 kg/m³. The minimum velocity necessary for transport of the 1st sample was 2.5 - 3 m/sec (in a concentration of KT 10 - 30 kg/m³). The coefficient of slippage in the transport of KT increases with the increase of linear velocity of air and the concentration of KT. M. Gil'zin.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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ALIYEV, V.S.; ALIYEV, Z.E.; KASIMOVA, A.P.; KAPLANOVA, V.D.;
MIRAVCHIK, M.Ye.; TER-SARKISOV, B.G.

Preliminary preparation of the dehydrating K-5 catalyst before
its introduction into the reactor. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.8:
35-39 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Catalysts)

MIL', Solomon Isaakovich; inzh.; MURAVCHIK, ~~Nam~~ Moiseyevich; KOVAL', Vasilii Aleksandrovich; KASPERAVICHUS, V. [Kasperavicus, V.], spets. red.; MALITSKAS, A. [Malickas, A.], red.; SETUKARYAVICHUS, A. [Stukarevicius, A.], tekhn. red.

[Price list; a collection of uniform estimates for major repairing of residential, administrative, and cultural buildings, of communal enterprises and public edifices, based on the new scale of prices] TSennik; sbornik edinichnykh rastsenok na kapital'nyi remont zhilykh, administrativnykh, kul'turno-bytovykh zdani, kommunal'nykh predpriatii i sooruzhenii gorodskogo blagoustroistva (v novom mashtabe tsen). Vil'nius, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii i propagandy, 1961. 533 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Lithuanian S.S.R. Valstybinis statybos ir architekturos reikalų komitetas.

(Buildings—Repair and reconstruction)

MURAWCHIK, Ts.E.

... for increasing the degree of specialization in the metal-
working tool industry. Stan. i instr. 36 no.8:1-3 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

MURAVCHIK, TS.E., inzh.; RATNER, I.M., inzh.

Using priced group catalogs in mechanizing the recording of the
motion of cutting tools. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.6:77-78 Je
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Metal cutting)

MURAVENKO, A. G.

13091

USSR/Leaders in Manufacturing Development 25 Dec 1947
7505.

Legislation 3122.0400

"168. Concerning the Confirmation of Comrade^① A. G. Muravenko as Chief and Member of the Collegium of the Main Administration for the National Metals and Metal Products Supply of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR" 1/2 p

7 "Sob Post Sovmin" No 10

Confirms Aleksandr Gavrilovich Muravenko in this position and relieves him of duties as Chief Controller /Inspector/ of the Ministry of State Control of the USSR for Ferrous Metals. Decree No 3649, 23 Oct 1947, complete.

LC

13091

MURAVENKO, D.G., inzh.

Constructing a group of low-temperature gas separation units
in Krasnodar Territory. Stroi. truboprov. 6 no. 1:12-13 Ja '61.
(Krasnodar Territory—Gas, Natural—Pipelines) (MIRA 14:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041653

S/0146/64/007/003/0082/0086

AUTHOR: Muravenko, O. A.; Agadzhanyan, S. O.

TITLE: High-pressure-difference sensor

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 7, no. 3, 1964, 82-86

TOPIC TAGS: sensor, pressure sensor, high pressure sensor, high pressure difference sensor

ABSTRACT: A pressure-difference sensor for measuring within ranges of 10-40 and 80-220 atm is described; the permissible one-side pressure is 250 atm. The output signal, proportional to the absolute value of the pressure difference, lies within 0.2-1.0 atm (standard instrument range). The possible accuracy class is 2.5. The sensor permits adjusting its amplification factor and has provision for zero suppression. Two measurand pressures are applied to two calibrated Bourdon tubes (see Enclosure 1). Fastener 1 carries shutter assembly 4; the

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